

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, FEB. 1, 1850.

MISCONSTRUCTION.—We have been somewhat surprised to learn that some of our readers about town have understood our remark that Mr. REID declined to speak at the meeting at Kenansville, as meaning that that gentleman refused to participate in the proceedings of the meeting, which is not the fact; neither did we intend that our article should be so understood; and we are certain that Mr. REID did not so understand it.

CORRECTION.—Through inadvertency in copying the proceedings of the Duplin County meeting in last week's Journal, the resolution proposing that a District Convention be held in Wilmington, was made to read the first Monday in March; it should have read the second Monday. We make the correction in order that the delegates from Duplin may not be disappointed.

The Ball in Motion.

There can now be no longer any doubt that the people of North Carolina are fully aroused upon the all-absorbing subject which agitates the Union, and that, come what may, they are determined to stand by their fellow-citizens of the other Southern States. They have taken their position coolly, calmly, and resolutely, and from that position they will not recede. They love, cherish, and revere the Union, holding it more precious than life itself, but even life is not to be purchased at the expense of honor and principle—and the Union, with all its countless blessings and hallowed associations, becomes no longer valuable, when it is sought to be converted into an engine of oppression or an instrument of degradation.

The meeting, which was held in the Court-House, on Tuesday evening last, was characterized by the proper spirit. It was totally irrespective of party. It was free from anything like undue excitement. Its object was to allay sectional feeling, not to arouse it; and the addresses delivered on the occasion also partook of the pervading spirit of the hour. There was no angry or sweeping denunciation of the North, but a clear, simple, and dispassionate statement of the position which affairs have assumed, and of the course which a defense of her own honor and interest requires the South to pursue.

The organization of the meeting will be found reported in the official proceedings. The address of Mr. POTTER, on taking the Chair, was, indeed, "lucid and expressive," and the short speech of Mr. TOOLE was appropriate and to the point. During the absence of the Committee on Resolutions, Mr. REID was called upon, and responded in an eloquent address of some twenty minutes in length, forcibly recounting the long series of insults and aggressions to which the South has been subjected, and showing the necessity of united action at the present time.

After the presentation of the resolutions, Hon.

ROBERT STRANGE—who had attended the meeting at the written request of several of our most influential citizens of both parties—being called upon, made a most eloquent address. It was such an address as might have been expected from a Southern statesman and a friend of the Union, and met with the unanimous approval of the meeting; indeed, we have heard but one opinion expressed in regard to it—that it was just what it ought to have been—just what the occasion called for. Judge S. showed that the resolutions were based upon love and respect for the Union. That every one felt that if the threatened aggressions upon Southern rights were carried into effect, no earthly power could prevent a dissolution—no Southern man, not recreant to all honor and principle, could wish to prevent it. That, therefore, it behoved the Southern people, if they desired to preserve the Union intact, to take such action as would tend to prevent the consummation of measures which must inevitably result in disunion. He believed that nothing but the exhibition of a firm and united front, on the part of the Southern people, could avert this calamity. That it was their imperative duty to adopt some means for the promotion of union and concert of action at this crisis; and that no means appeared so likely to effect that desirable end as the holding of the proposed Convention at Nashville, to be composed of the mildest, calmest, and best men of the South, who could speak authoritatively to the North, and present to them the *ultimatum* of the South—the final issue upon which the Union must stand or fall. He spoke in terms of enthusiasm of the Union of the States—the of the proud name of an American citizen—the of the glorious recollections of a common country and a common origin—and painted, in vivid colors, the terrible consequences of disunion, which he prayed God to avert, but which he said the South must be prepared to meet, if she were not willing to sink into the state of a colony or dependency of the North. He believed that there was yet sufficient love for the Union—sufficient justice and patriotism among the people of the Northern States, and will, therefore, maintain it at every sacrifice, but that of principle.

4. **Resolved,** That dear and essential as is life to the individual, no brave and virtuous man will consent to hold it at the sacrifice of honor and principle; neither can we yield up principle and honor, even if the maintenance of them should involve the sacrifice of our political and individual existence.

5. **Resolved,** That the Union of the States is not less dear and important to us politically, than is life individually, and we will, therefore, maintain it at every sacrifice, but that of principle.

6. **Resolved,** That fifty Delegates be appointed by the Chairman of this meeting to attend the District Convention to be held in Wilmington, on the second Monday of March next.

7. **Resolved,** That the Chairman also be authorized and requested to appoint a Committee of Thirteen to be called a Committee of Safety.

The Resolutions were then received and submitted to the consideration of the meeting.

The Hon. ROBERT STRANGE and DAVID REID, Esq., by able and eloquent argument, sustained the Resolutions, showing that they were based upon motives of justice and love for the Union.

The Resolutions were unanimously adopted.

In accordance with the sixth Resolution, the Chair appointed the following delegates to attend the District Convention, to be held in Wilmington, on the second Monday in March next:

MESSRS. P. K. DICKINSON, Joseph Smith, Owen Holmes, T. Meares, Griffith J. McIles, Thos. Loring, Geo. Davis, Stephen P. Polley, John C. Wood, Thos. H. Wright, Nicholas N. Nixon, Edward St. George, Joseph M. Fay, John Howland, John Legwin, John D. Jones, Benj. Hallett, Jas. Garrison, Thos. H. Williams, Wm. S. Larkins, Reuben Hallett, John Jones, Jas. P. Moore, John McAnan, Jas. McIntyre, Sam'l Player, Amos Rochelle, John B. Banerman, Samuel Black, John Shepard, David McIntyre, Isham Armstrong, Norman Lane, Daniel Futrelle, Levin Lane, Albert G. Hall, Alex. Lamont, Jas. B. Piford, Thos. H. Tate, Bryn Newkirk, Jas. Kerr, Geo. Fennell, James Harrell, Edmund A. Hawes, Joel L. Moore, Cornelius Murphy, Jno. Eakin, Wm. S. Pruden, Simon Lewis, and Sylvanus F. Wilson.

The following gentlemen constitute the Committee of Vigilance vis:

MESSRS. J. S. James, Peter M. Walker, Edward Kidder, Frederick Sullivan, Jethro Ballard, Levi A. Hart, Cornelius Myers, Oscar G. Parsley, Henry Nutt, Wm. N. Peden, John Bowden, L. H. Marsteller, and Samuel Potter.

Dr. A. J. DeRosser, Jr., submitted the following Resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Chairman forward a copy of the proceedings of the meeting to our Senators and Representatives in Congress, with a request that they lay them before each house of Congress.

Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting are due and are hereby tendered to the Hon. ROBERT STRANGE, for his able and highly satisfactory address, and that he be requested to furnish a copy thereof to publication.

MICHIGAN LEGISLATURE.—It is said that an attempt will be made in the Legislature of the State of Michigan, to have the instructions in regard to slaves rescinded. Upon this depends whether Gen'l. Cass will or will not resign his seat as one of the Senators from that State.

Correspondence.

WASHINGTON, N. C., Jan. 29th, 1850.

HON. ROBERT STRANGE—Dear Sir: The undersigned, citizens of the County of New Hanover, feeling a deep and absorbing interest in the question of Southern Rights, and being anxious in our deliberations for their maintenance and perpetuity, to have the advice and assistance of those in whom the people have placed confidence, and upon whose firmness and moderation we can rely, respectfully request that you will favor the meeting, to be held at the Court-House this evening, with your presence, and with a statement of your views upon the subject before it. With much respect, we are, dear sir, yours, &c.

THOS. H. WRIGHT, W. LATIMER,
JAS. H. DICKSON, OWEN FENNELL
JAS. T. MILLER, N. N. NIXON,
W. C. BETTENCOURT, N. M. HILL,
MILES COSTIN, JOHN A. DAVIS,
JOHN SWANN.

WILMINGTON, Jan. 29th, 1850.

GENTLEMEN: I have this moment received your very flattering request that I should attend the meeting to be held at the Court-House this evening, on the subject of Southern Rights, and give my views in relation thereto. In reply, I have to express my regret that I have not given to the subject such consideration as would entitle anything I might say to any respect; I will yet do myself the pleasure of attending the meeting, with the hope that I may be spared the necessity of obtruding my undigested thoughts upon its members, but may be permitted to be a mere listener to what may be said by others. At the same time, I am free to say that I consider the subject one of the deepest importance, and that it is now assuming an aspect to call for great deliberation on the part of all the real friends of Southern Rights, and that no man who may be present where the subject is under discussion, ought to be backward in doing all in his power that may tend to prevent rashness on the one hand, or dangerous concession on the other.

Most respectfully, your friend and fellow-citizen,
ROBERT STRANGE.
Dr. T. H. WRIGHT, and others.

Southern Rights Meeting.

WILMINGTON, January 29th, 1850.

The papers of the town having announced that a meeting of the citizens of New Hanover county, *without distinction of party*, would be held at the Court-House, in this place, this evening, to consider the present critical attitude of affairs in reference to the subject of Slavery—a large and intelligent portion of the citizens, from every part of the county, assembled at the time and place designated.

SAUL R. POTTER, Esq., was called to the Chair, and in a lucid and impressive manner explained the object of the meeting.

Mr. THOMAS H. WRIGHT and W. C. BETTENCOURT were requested to act as Secretaries.

Mr. HENRY L. TOOLE having addressed the meeting in an eloquent and forcible speech, moved

That the Chair appoint a Committee of six individuals to prepare and report Resolutions for the consideration of the meeting. The chair appointed Dr. Sterling B. Everett, David Reid, Esq., Capt. Wm. C. Howard, Col. W. N. Peden, Gen. L. H. Marsteller, and H. L. Toole.

On motion of DR. EVERITT, the Hon. ROBERT STRANGE was added to the Committee.

The Committee, after brief absence, submitted through the Chairman, Dr. EVERITT, the following Resolutions:

1. **Resolved,** That we have witnessed with much anxiety the progress of fanaticism, and political dishonesty at the North, and of excitement at the South, on the subject of slavery.

2. **Resolved,** That a crisis has arrived, when it becomes necessary for thinking men, at both ends of the Union, to adopt such discreet measures as may avert the consequences likely to flow from this fanaticism, dishonesty, and excitement; or if they cannot be averted, so to meet them as to diminish, as much as possible, their mischief.

3. **Resolved,** That the Union of the States is not less dear and important to us politically, than is life individually, and we will, therefore, maintain it at every sacrifice, but that of principle.

4. **Resolved,** That dear and essential as is life to the individual, no brave and virtuous man will consent to hold it at the sacrifice of honor and principle; neither can we yield up principle and honor, even if the maintenance of them should involve the sacrifice of our political and individual existence.

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On motion of T. D. MEARES, Esq., it was

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President's California Message.

WASHINGTON, January 21, 1850.
To the House of Representatives
of the United States:

I transmit to the House of Representatives, in answer to a Resolution of that body, passed on the 31st of December last, the accompanying reports of heads of Departments, which contain all the official information in the possession of the Executive asked for by the resolution.

On coming into office I found the military commandant of the department of California exercising the functions of civil governor in that Territory; and left it as was to act under the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo without the aid of any legislative provision in establishing a government in that Territory. I thought it best not to disturb that arrangement, made under my predecessor, until Congress should take some action on that subject. I therefore did not interfere with the powers of the military commandant, who continued to exercise the functions of civil governor as before, but I made no such appointment, conferred no such authority, and have allowed no increased compensation to the commandant for his services.

The correspondent of the Morning Herald, however, writing on the same day, asserts that the Emperor of Russia has refused to accept the Sultan's guarantee for the conduct of the Poles, and that admiral us cautiously to avoid any unnecessary controversy, which can either endanger it or impair its strength, the chief element of which is to be found in the regard and affection of the people for each other.

Z. TAYLOR.

Foreign Intelligence by the Niagara.

A treaty formed between Russia and Turkey—Kossuth to be kept in Prison—Ravages of the Typhus Fever in Vienna—Prices of the United States Securities—Coffee speculation in Europe—Prices rapidly advancing—Baring's Circular.

Mr. COBDEN has been making another great speech in Buckinghamshire.

The President's message in full, and parts of Mr. MEREDITH's report, are published by the English papers.

At a political meeting in Staffordshire on the 10th January, there was a tremendous riot and fight between the Protectionist farmers and the Free Traders. The latter gained the day.

Letters from Klagenfurt announce a serious illness of M. GOREY, late Hungarian General.

With a view to the faithful execution of the treaty, so far as lay in the power of the Executive, and to enable Congress to act in the same manner with as full knowledge and little difficulty as possible on all matters of interest in these Territories, I sent the Hon. Thomas Butler King, as bearer of despatches to California, and certain officers to California and New Mexico, whose duties are particularly defined in the accompanying letters of instruction addressed to them severally by the proper department.

It does not suffice to express to the people of those Territories my desire that each Territory should, if prepared to comply with the requisitions of the Constitution of the United States, form a plan of a State Constitution, and submit the same to Congress, with a prayer for admission into the Union as a State; but I did not anticipate, suggest, or authorize the establishment of any such government without the assent of Congress; nor did I authorize any government agent or officer to interfere with, or exercise any influence or control over the election of delegates, or over any convention, in making or modifying their domestic institutions, or any of the provisions of their proposed constitution.

On the contrary, the instructions given by my orders were, that all measures of domestic policy adopted by the people of California, must originate solely with themselves; that while the Executive of the United States was desirous to protect them in the formation of any government republican in its character, to be at the proper time submitted to Congress, yet it was to be distinctly understood that the plan of such a government must at the same time be the result of their own deliberate choice, and originate with themselves, without the interference of the Executive.

I am unable to give any information as to laws passed by the proposed government in California, or of any census taken in either of the Territories mentioned in the resolution, as I have no information on those subjects.

As already stated, I have not disturbed the arrangements which I found had existed under my predecessor.

In advising an early application by the people of these Territories for admission as States, I was actuated principally by an earnest desire to afford to the wisdom and patriotism of Congress the opportunity of avoiding occasions of bitter and angry dissensions among the people of the United States.

Under the Constitution every State has the right of establishing, and from time to time altering, its municipal laws and domestic institutions, independently of every other State and of the General Government, subject only to the prohibitions and guarantees expressly set forth in the Constitution of the United States. The subjects thus left exclusively to the respective States were not designed or expected to become topics of national agitation. Still an under-standing that the United States have power to make all needed rules and regulations respecting the Territories was led to the adoption of the article which, in the contest of parties has begun with such violence that the members of the Senate should, or should not be prohibited in that Territory. The periods of excitement from this cause which have heretofore occurred have been safely passed, but during the interval of whatever length may elapse before the administration of the Territories ceded by Mexico as States, it appears probable that similar excitement will prevail to an undue extent.

Under these circumstances I thought, and still think, that it was my duty to endeavor to put it in the power of Congress, by the admission of California and New Mexico as States, to remove all occasion for the unnecessary agitation of the public mind.

It is understood that the people of the western part of California have formed a plan of a State Constitution, and will soon submit the same to the judgment of Congress, and apply for admission as a State. This course on their part, though in accordance with, was not adopted exclusively in consequence of any expression of my wishes, inasmuch as measures tending to this end had been promoted by the officers sent there by my predecessor, and were already in active progress of execution before any communication from me reached California. If the proposed constitution shall then be submitted to Congress, by its adoption in the Senate or in the House of Representatives; and, under such circumstances, we can hardly comprehend, the policy of recommending measures which obviously require the full support of the legislature.

It is an unfortunate circumstance in the relations of American politics with this country, that whilst we are naturally inclined by conviction and tradition to coincide with the opinions and policy of the whig or federalist party in the Northern States, especially on the great questions of peace, slavery, and internal order, yet it is in the South, with all its aggressive tendencies and its connection with slavery, that we find the nearest approach to our own commercial doctrines, and the surest defence of our common mercantile interests. We must, therefore, decline all party predilections in American politics, and while we applaud the efforts of the Government to maintain the great principle of neutrality abroad and union at home, we sincerely hope that it will in fact, be applied to the subject of territorial relations with our neighbors.

The part of California is included in the proposed State of that name, is believed to be uninhabited, except in a settlement of our countrymen in the vicinity of Salt Lake.

A claim has been advanced by the State of Texas to a very large portion of the most populous district of the Territory commonly designated by the name of New Mexico. If the people of New Mexico had formed a plan of a State Government for that Territory as ceded by the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, and had been admitted by Congress as a State, our Constitution would have afforded the means of obtaining an adjustment of the question of boundary with Texas by a judicial decision. At present, however, no judicial tribunal has the power of deciding that question, and it remains for Congress to devise some mode for its adjustment. Meanwhile I submit to Congress the question, whether it would be expedient before such adjustment to establish a territorial government, by including the district so claimed, and the inhabitants of the same in a joint government, with a belief that it would be difficult to ascertain what is the right of self-government in a matter which peculiarly affects themselves, will infallibly be regarded by them as an invasion of their rights; and upon the principles laid down in our Declaration of Independence, they will certainly be sustained by the great mass of the American people. To assert that they are a conquered people, and must, as a State, submit to the will of their conquerors, in this regard, will meet with no decided opposition among American freemen. Great numbers of them are native citizens of the U. S. States inferior to the rest of our countrymen in intelligence and patriotism; and no language of menace to restrain them in the exercise of an undoubted right, substantially secured, will be likely to be exercised by me, or encouraged and sustained by persons acting under my authority. It is to be expected that in the result of the Territory ceded to us by Mexico, the people residing there will, at the time of their incorporation into the Union as a State, settle all questions of domestic policy to suit themselves.

No material inconvenience will result from the want, for a short period, of a government established by Congress over that part of the Territory which lies eastward of the new State of California; and the reasons for my opinion that New Mexico will at no very distant period seek for admission into the Union, are founded on confidential information, which I am quite common to all who have cared to make inquiries on that subject.

Seeing, then, that the question which now excites such painful sensations in the country will, in the end, certainly be settled by the silent effect of causes independent of the action of Congress, I again submit to your wisdom the policy recommended in my

annual message of awaiting the salutary operation of those causes, believing that we shall thus avoid the creation of geographical parties, and secure the harmony of feeling so necessary to the beneficial action of our political system. Connected as the Union is with the remembrance of past happiness, the sense of present blessing, and the hope of future peace and prosperity, every dictate of wisdom, every feeling of duty, and every emotion of patriotism tend to inspire fidelity and devotion to it, and admonish us cautiously to avoid any unnecessary controversy which can either endanger it or impair its strength, the chief element of which is to be found in the regard and affection of the people for each other.

Z. TAYLOR.

CASE FOR NEGROES.

THE Slaveholders in Wilmington, and is prepared to pay the highest market price for likely young Negroes, such as: Boys from ten to twenty-five, and Girls from ten to twenty years of age. All persons having negroes of this class to dispose of will do well to call upon the subscriber, who will pay the highest price.

The Czar has agreed to the terms proposed by the Porte; and Dombinski and other Poles who served in Hungary, are to be expelled, and their countrymen resident in Turkey, who were not concerned in that insurrection, are to remain unmolested. If, however,

any one, without reference to the country under whose protection he may be, shall, whilst resident of the Ottoman empire, be guilty of any act hostile to the government of the Emperor Nicholas, he shall, at the demand of Russian envoy, be expelled from the Sultan's dominions.

Kossooth and the Hungarian refugees are to be confined in a fortified town in the interior; they are not to be close prisoners, but their place of residence are understood to be rather favorable for Turpentine.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 20.—Cotton.—The Cotton market was dull yesterday. Sales upwards of 800 bales at 12¢ to 15¢.

The correspondent of the Morning Herald, however, writing on the same day, asserts that the Emperor of Russia has refused to accept the Sultan's guarantee for the conduct of the Poles, and that admiral us cautiously to avoid any unnecessary controversy which can either endanger it or impair its strength, the chief element of which is to be found in the regard and affection of the people for each other.

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THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL

WILMINGTON, N. C., MONDAY, JAN. 22, 1850.

Authorized Agents.
JAMES M. REDMOND, Barber, Edgecombe county, N. C.
JOSEPH JOHNSON, Clinton, Sampson county.
JOSEPH R. KANE, Bladen county.

DR. SAWYER, Strickland's Report, Duplin county.

B. S. KNOX, Richland, Onslow county.

VICTORY B. PALMER is authorized to receive advertisements and subscriptions for the Journal, in New York, Philadelphia, and Boston, and receipt for payment for the same.

Thirty-First Congress—First Session.

WEDNESDAY, January 23, 1850.

SERATE.

Among the petitions offered were several from officers and soldiers of the last war with Great Britain, asking that they might be allowed the same amount of bounty land which had been granted to the soldiers and officers of the Mexican war. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands. Petitions were also presented asking for indemnity for French spoliation prior to 1860.

Several reports of Committees were received, upon matters of public interest.

Mr. Hunter, in pursuance of notice, asked and obtained leave to introduce a bill to repeal so much of an act, approved March 3d, 1849, entitled "An act to establish the Home Department, and to provide for the Treasury Department an Assistant Secretary of the Treasury and Commissioner of Customs," as relates to the Department of the Interior; which was read a first and second time by unanimous consent, referred to the Committee on Finance, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Clay submitted the following resolution, which lies over:

Resolved, That the joint Committee on the Library of the Senate and House of Representatives be authorized and directed to purchase the manuscript of the farewell address to the people of the United States of George Washington, if the purchase can be effected on just and fair terms, in the opinion of the Committee.

The Senate then proceeded to consider the motion to print the resolutions of the State of Vermont in relation to slavery. As these resolutions have been the occasion of much remark and excitement, we give them in full. They are as follows:

Slavery.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives, That slavery is a crime against humanity, and a sore evil in the body politic, that was excused by the framers of the federal constitution as a crime entailed upon the country by their predecessors, and tolerated solely as a thing of inexorable necessity.

Resolved, That the so-called "compromises of the constitution" restrained the federal government from interference with slavery only in the States in which it then existed, and from interference with the slave trade only for a limited time, which has long since expired; and that the powers conferred upon Congress by the constitution to suppress the slave trade, to regulate commerce between the States, to govern the Territories, and to admit new States—powers conferred with an express intention "to form a perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the welfare of all mankind, secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity"—may all rightfully be used so as to prevent the extension of slavery into territory now free, and to abolish slavery and the slave trade wherever either exists under the jurisdiction of Congress.

Resolved, That our Senators and Representatives in Congress be requested to resist by all and every constitutional means the extension of slavery in any manner, whether by the annexation to slaveholding Texas of territory now free, or by the admission to the Union of territory already acquired, or which may be hereafter acquired, without an express prohibition of the slave trade on the high seas and wherever else Congress has jurisdiction; and generally to relieve the federal government from all responsibility for the existence, maintenance, or tolerance of slavery, or the traffic in slaves.

Resolved further, That our Senators and Representatives in Congress be requested to support every just and prudent measure for the exclusion of slavery from the District of Columbia; for the entire suppression of the slave trade on the high seas and wherever else Congress has jurisdiction; and generally to relieve the federal government from all responsibility for the existence, maintenance, or tolerance of slavery, except for crime, therefrom.

Resolved, That the Governor be requested to furnish a copy of the foregoing resolutions to each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress, and to the Governor of each State in the Union.

Approved November 12, 1849.

Mr. Phelps, of Vermont, having the floor, proceeded to address the Senate at considerable length.

Mr. P. having concluded his remarks, on motion of Mr. Butler, the motion to print the Vermont resolutions was laid on the table for the present, and the Senate took up the bill providing for the more efficient execution of the clause of the constitution relating to the recapture of fugitive slaves, which was made the special order of the day for the succeeding day at one o'clock.

On motion, the Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Thurston, of Oregon, asked leave to introduce certain resolutions, which he said were intended by way of substitute for a memorial with which he had been entrusted by the legislative assembly, but which was rejected by the Senate.

Mr. Stanton offered a resolution by way of amendment to that before the House, of nearly similar import, but calling for more extended information.

The resolution as amended was agreed to—years 104, nay 64.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of a resolution calling upon the President for information in regard to any seizure of Tigre Island or other territory in Central America, made, or attempted to be made by the English Government; also, for any treaties made by any agents of this government with any of the States of Central America. The resolution was passed.

The President's California message was referred to the committee of Ways and Means, and ordered to be printed.

Pending this motion, the House adjourned.

THURSDAY, January 24.

SERATE.

Mr. Clay presented two petitions, one from the widow of a soldier of the revolution, asking for a pension; the other from a soldier of the Mexican war, asking to be reimbursed for money spent in returning home. Referred to the appropriate Committee.

Mr. Clay presented a memoir for the purchase of Mount Vernon by the United States. The memorial was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Petitions were presented for the abolition of flagging in the Navy; also for the abolition of the spirit ration; also for indemnity for French spoliation. Referred.

Several papers relating to private claims were withdrawn from file and referred to the appropriate Committee.

Reports of Committees were received, but upon matters of no public interest.

Mr. Clay called up his resolution for the purchase of the manuscript of Washington's farewell address. He said that this manuscript of this celebrated document was in the possession of the heirs of Mr. Claypole, the editor of a paper at one time published in the city of Philadelphia, and in which the address first made its appearance; and that there was no doubt of its genuineness. It was now advertised for sale, and he hoped that it would be purchased for the Library of the United States, instead of passing into the hands of private, perhaps of foreign, owners. Man, he said, was not an abstraction, but wanted something physical, some tangible memorial of the good and great, to appeal to his heart and feelings as well as to his intellect. Who would not cherish with respect every memorial of a departed parent, and should not Congress guard, as a sacred treasure, such a relic of the "father of his country," whose lessons of union and moderation might be read with so much profit, now that sectional feeling had attained such a baneful ascendancy?

Mr. Foote said he should vote for the resolution; he was in favor of having the manuscript, although he could not see any benefit it could have upon the present sectional agitation. The fanatics who had forced the matter forward were insensible to the emotions of patriotism.

Mr. Webster spoke in favor of the adoption of Mr. Clay's resolution. He wanted this manuscript to become the property of the nation.

Mr. Davis, of Mississippi, was prepared to sympathize fully with the feeling to which Mr. Clay had so eloquently alluded—the feeling which endeared everything connected with the "father of his country"—but he doubted the expediency of buying everything which might be hawked about the capitol, by way of a speculation, upon the feelings of Congress.

Mr. John L. Kitchen was the first ever to disturb the tranquil waters of the Creek with the rustling paddle of a steamboat, and when his "Fawn" came obstreperously snuffing and smoking up the quiet stream, there was a great "scattering" of the population. Crocodiles, alligators, bull frogs, and the whole piscatory tribe, all left the Creek and "took up" the branches in sheer fright, to the no small annoyance of the old women, and the destruction of "scoo ducks and other poultry. But however, it was an enterprise deserving to be encouraged, and I hope will be imitated shortly by others, and hence, in compliment to its projector, why not, if we must have a new name foisted upon us, call it KITCHENVILLE?

And, sir, there are other glories which hang about the name of Long Creek. Does any body of half common sense suppose that Gen. Taylor would like to see the name of his famous battle field, Buena Vista, changed, to perpetuate the name of some chance sojourner? No sir. Well, then, there is a remembrance that reaches back and brings to mind the fact that, in 1840, a distinguished General (upon canvas) was here captured and flogged. Ask the Hero of that achievement if he consents then, to have the name of Long Creek changed! I know he will answer in the negative, for it was the only field upon which he ever fought a "foeman worthy of his steel." In the name then, of him and all the native born sons of Long Creek, both black and white, I do solemnly protest against the change.

LONG CREEK.

Strauss, the Musician.

Strauss was a man of remarkable genius, and not only developed the powers of German dance in an unprecedented degree, but influenced the whole of modern music. Composers of no mean note, although not of first class, were known to visit Vienna to get themes for new operas from Strauss' new waltzes.

His decease reminds us of a capital story which appeared in some German paper shortly after the cholera in 1832—We heard it from a clever Viennese musician, and wish that we could give it with the spirit of his side-splitting recital. Here it is as we remember it: "When the cholera was at its height, Death knocked one morning on the panel of Strauss' chamber, having an old woman by his side, whom he picked up next door. "Come, Strauss," said the grim sheriff who collects nature's debts, "you must go along with me." "With you!" exclaimed the terrified musician. "No, I can't, I won't, I am only thirty-six years old. Spare me a little longer!" "No, Strauss, you must come; don't keep me waiting; I have an immensity to do these stirring times!" "Oh! I can't go; I am making thirty thousand thalers a year—You can't be so hard-hearted as to take away from Vienna a man only thirty years old, with thirty thousand thalers a year!" "None of this nonsense—Hard-hearted! Don't you see through my ribs that I have no heart at all? Come along, Strauss, come along!" But consider, Death, what the Emperor will think of you, and how the whole court will vote if I tell them that you have come to take away my wife?" "Pshaw for your Emperor! I'll carry him off if he says much. I should like to see that Death out of fashion!" "Well then, since I must go, let me play one more waltz before I leave my darling instrument, pleased the poor trembler. "So you may, but see that it is a good one," answered Death, cocking his ear like connoisseur. Strauss played the waltz, Death marking the measure complacently, and saying when it was through, with a patronizing air, "Pretty well, Strauss; you may play another Strauss began in a more spirited strain. Death kept the time with hand and foot; the old woman kept time also; until, unable to resist the more magical impulse, he threw his arm about her, and round and round spun Death and the old woman. Faster and faster played Strauss; faster and faster whirled Death and the old woman. Strauss playing for the little remnant of his life, showed no signs of weariness, but Death was getting exhausted and giddy—"Stop! Stop! Stop!" he cried; Strauss played on. "Stop! I say, Strauss! I can't stop myself, if you don't stop! Stop, say!" "Will you give me clear, if I stop?" asks Strauss. "I can't—do that," says Death gasping out his words. "Then you shall walk on," answers Strauss, exerting in power to create a soul under the ribs of Death. At last Death, beaten out, says, still whirling like a dervish, "I'll make—a—barge—with—you ou—ou—" "What is it?" replies Strauss, playing yet more furiously. "You must live for me, Strauss! I can't stop myself—me—instead—of your life—the lives—of fifty thousand—other—poor—peo—ple—each—year—ar—ar—" "Done!" cries Strauss. So even since fifty thousand people, each year have killed themselves dancing Strauss' waltzes!

LAZIEST YET.—During the summer of 1846, corn bearing in the upper country, and one of the citizens being hard pressed for bread, having worn bare the hospitality of his generous neighbors by his extreme laziness, they thought it an act of charity to bury him. Accordingly, he was carried towards the place of interment, and being met by one of the citizens in the following conversation took place:

"Hello! what have you there?" "Poor old Mr. S."

"What are you going to do with him?" "Burry him!"

"What is he dead? I hadn't heard of his death!" "No, he is not dead, but he might be, for he has no corn, and is too lazy to work for any."

"That is too cruel for civilised people. I'll give him two bushels of corn myself rather than see him buried alive."

Mr. S. raised the cover, and asked in his usual dragging tone. "I-s-i-t-h-e-l-l-e-d?"

"No, but you can shell it." "D-r-i-v-e-o-n, b-o-y-s."

THE HIT PALPABLE.—A few days since a traveller stepped into a bank, and immediately after his entrance pulled off his hat, coat, and cravat. This done he cast a look at the cashier, who was seated in a corner, "calm as the summer morning," and with a commanding shake of the head, said,

"Haven't you better be gettin' that over water heated?"

The teller informed him that he was in the wrong shop.

"You are in a bank, sir—not a barber's shop."

"Bank, eh?" ejaculated the stranger, "doing me, they told me it was a SHAVING SHOP."

GETTING DOWN IN THE WORLD.—"Ah!" said Mrs. Bounces to her husband, "these times ain't as they was when you was captain of an oyster skiff, and used to wear my hair down in my neck, and we had soap every day for dinner, and could get trusted at the grocery."

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